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Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. Cancelled.

2. (Currently Amended): A digital telemetry system having improved data rate and robustness, comprising:

a data transmission cable having a first end and a second end, and capable of transmitting data on at least two propagation modes;

a data source connected at the first end and having data transmission circuitry to generate data signals on the at least two propagation modes;

a receiver connected to the second end whereon the receiver receives signals on a first and second of at least two propagation modes and having

a processor connected to a storage medium storing instructions directing the processor to execute

(an adaptive far-end cross-talk cancellation logic for canceling cross-talk that occurs between the first and second propagation modes, The digital telemetry system of Claim 1, wherein the adaptive far-end cross-talk cancellation logic comprises:

a first propagation mode cross-talk adjustment logic to direct the processor to receive samples on a first propagation mode and having logic to direct the processor to accept samples from a second propagation mode wherein the first propagation mode cross-talk adjustment logic directs the processor to adjust the samples on the first propagation mode by values that are a function of the samples of the second propagation mode; and

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further comprises instructions to cause the processor to
determine a slice residual from the output of the cross-talk
adjustment logic; and
update a cross-talk parameter from the slice residual.

3. Cancelled.

4. (Previously Amended): The digital telemetry system of Claim 2, wherein the far-end adaptive cross-talk cancellation logic causes the processor to accept as input one value on each of a plurality of carriers and to compute the cross-talk component for each carrier.

5. (Previously Amended): The digital telemetry system of Claim 4, wherein the far-end adaptive cross-talk cancellation logic directs the processor to compute the cross-talk component for each carrier by multiplying the signal received on the second propagation mode by a carrier specific coefficient.

6. (Previously Amended): The digital telemetry system of Claim 5, wherein the far-end cross-talk ~~parameter update~~ logic directs the processor to update each carrier specific coefficient as a function of the slice residual on such carrier.

7. (Currently Amended): A digital telemetry system having improved data rate and robustness, comprising:

a data transmission cable having a first end and a second end, and capable
of transmitting data on at least two propagation modes;

a data source connected at the first end and having data transmission
circuitry to generate data signals on the at least two propagation modes;

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a receiver connected to the second end whereon the receiver receives signals on a first and second of at least two propagation modes and having a processor connected to a storage medium storing instructions directing the processor to execute an adaptive far-end cross-talk cancellation logic for canceling cross-talk that occurs between the first and second propagation modes,

wherein the adaptive far-end cross-talk cancellation logic comprises a first propagation mode cross-talk adjustment logic to direct the processor to receive samples on a first propagation mode and having logic to direct the processor to accept samples from a second propagation mode wherein the first propagation mode cross-talk adjustment logic directs the processor to adjust the samples on the first propagation mode by values that are a function of the samples of the second propagation mode, and

further wherein the far-end adaptive cross-talk cancellation logic causes the processor to accept as input one value on each of a plurality of carriers and to compute the cross-talk component for each carrier by multiplying the signal received on the second propagation mode by a carrier specific coefficient and to ~~The digital telemetry system of Claim 5, wherein the far end cross-talk parameter update logic directs the processor to update each carrier specific coefficient by applying the equation:~~

$$CXY_i = CXY_i +$$

$$\text{AlphaFEXT} * (< CEX_i, CEX_i > / \text{REF_MAGN}^2) * < \text{TXFFT_out}[i], \text{TYresidual}[i] >$$

where

CEX_i is the frequency domain equalizer coefficient for the ith carrier of propagation mode X;

CXY_i is the cross-talk cancellation coefficient for the ith carrier for cancelling far-end cross-talk from propagation mode X to propagation mode Y;

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AlphaFEXT is a constant for balancing the tracking speed of CXYi against the stability of the value of CXYi;

REF_MAGN is the Root Means Square (RMS) magnitude of the reference data points;

TXFFT_out[i] is the frequency domain data point on the ith carrier on propagation mode X;

TYresidual[i] is the slice residual for the ith data point on the Y propagation mode; and

< > is the complex scalar product.

8. (Previously Amended): The digital telemetry system of Claim 2, wherein the far-end cross-talk adjustment logic directs the processor to receive m samples from the second propagation mode and convolve these using m coefficients.

9. (Previously Amended): The digital telemetry system of Claim 8, wherein the storage medium further stores instructions comprising a slice determination logic and a coefficient update logic directing the processor to adjust the m coefficients as a function of a slice residual determined by the slice determination logic.

10. (Currently Amended): A digital telemetry system having improved data rate and robustness, comprising:

a data transmission cable having a first end and a second end, and capable of transmitting data on at least two propagation modes;

a data source connected at the first end and having data transmission circuitry to generate data signals on the at least two propagation modes;

a receiver connected to the second end whereon the receiver receives signals on a first and second of at least two propagation modes and having

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a processor connected to a storage medium storing instructions directing the processor to execute

an adaptive far-end cross-talk cancellation logic for canceling cross-talk that occurs between the first and second propagation modes, the adaptive far-end cross-talk cancellation logic comprising a first propagation mode cross-talk adjustment logic to direct the processor to receive samples on a first propagation mode and having logic to direct the processor to accept samples from a second propagation mode wherein the first propagation mode cross-talk adjustment logic directs the processor to adjust the samples on the first propagation mode by values that are a function of the samples of the second propagation mode,

wherein the far-end cross-talk adjustment logic directs the processor to receive m samples from the second propagation mode and convolve these using m coefficients and the storage medium further stores instructions comprising a slice determination logic and a coefficient update logic directing the processor to adjust the m coefficients as a function of a slice residual determined by the slice determination logic ~~The digital telemetry system of Claim 9, wherein the m coefficients are adjusted using the equation:~~

$$CXY_i = CXY_i + \text{AlphaFEXT} * (< CEX_i, CEX_i > / \text{REF_MAGN}^2) * < TY_{(n-i)}, TX_{\text{residual}} > \quad \text{where,}$$

CEX_i is the i th time domain equalizer coefficient of propagation mode X;

CXY_i is the i th cross-talk cancellation coefficient for canceling far-end cross-talk from propagation mode X onto propagation mode Y;

TY_j is the j th sample from the second receive circuitry coefficient of propagation mode Y;

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TXResidual is $\text{TXCorr} - \text{TXIdealPoint}$

where TXCorr is the cross-talk corrected output from the cross-talk adjustment circuit and TXIdealPoint is an ideal constellation point for propagation mode X ; and

AlphaFEXT is a constant between 1 and 0; and

$< >$ is the complex scalar product.

11. (original): The digital telemetry system of Claim 10, wherein AlphaFEXT is in the range 0.001 to 0.00001.

12. (Previously Amended): A method of digital telemetry having improved data rate and robustness by canceling far-end cross-talk from a near-lying propagation mode, comprising:

- inputting a first sample received on a first propagation mode;
- inputting a second sample received on a second propagation mode;
- determining a cross-talk component from the second sample on the first sample; and
- determining an output by subtracting the cross-talk component from the second sample from the first sample.

13. (original): The method of digital telemetry having improved data rate and robustness by canceling far-end cross-talk from a near-lying propagation mode of Claim 12, further comprising:

- determining the slice residual; and
- adjusting a function used to determine the cross-talk component as a function of the slice residual.

14. (original): The method of digital telemetry having improved data rate and robustness by canceling far-end cross-talk from a near-lying propagation mode of Claim 13, wherein

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the cross-talk component is determined by multiplying a carrier specific coefficient with a sample received on a corresponding carrier on the near-lying propagation mode.

15. (Currently amended) A method of digital telemetry having improved data rate and robustness by canceling far-end cross-talk from a near-lying propagation mode, comprising:

inputting a first sample received on a first propagation mode;

inputting a second sample received on a second propagation mode;

determining the slice residual;

determining a cross-talk component from the second sample on the first

sample ;

adjusting a function used to determine the cross-talk component as a function of the slice residual; and

determining an output by subtracting the cross-talk component from the second sample from the first sample, wherein the cross-talk component is determined by multiplying a carrier specific coefficient with a sample received on a corresponding carrier on the near-lying propagation mode and the ~~The method digital telemetry having improved data rate and robustness by canceling far-end cross-talk from a near-lying propagation mode of Claim 14 wherein the coefficients are updated by applying the~~ function:

$$CXYI = CXYI +$$

$$AlphaFEXT * (< CEXi, CEXi > / REF_MAGN^2) * < TXFFT_out[i], TYresidual[i] >$$

where

CEXi is the frequency domain equalizer carrier for ith carrier of propagation mode X;

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CXY_i is the cross-talk cancellation coefficient for the *i*th carrier for canceling far-end cross-talk from propagation mode X to propagation mode Y;

AlphaFEXT is a constant for balancing the tracking speed of CXY_i against the stability of the value of CXY_i;

REF_MAGN is the RMS magnitude of the reference data points;

TXFFT_out[*i*] is the frequency domain data point on the *i*th carrier of propagation mode X;

TYresidual[*i*] is the slice residual for the *i*th data point on the Y propagation mode; and

< > is the complex scalar product.

16. (Previously Amended): A method of digital telemetry having improved data rate or robustness by canceling far-end cross-talk from a near-lying propagation mode, comprising:

inputting a first set of samples received on a first propagation mode;
inputting a second set of samples received on a second propagation mode;
determining a cross-talk component by convolving the second set of samples; and
determining an output by subtracting the cross-talk component from a first sample on the first propagation mode.

17. (Currently amended): The method of Claim 16 wherein the convolving comprises multiplying each sample in the ~~first~~ second set of samples by a coefficient.

18. (original): The method of Claim 17 further comprises:

determining a slice residual between the output and an ideal point;
adjusting the coefficients as a function of the slice residual.

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19. (Currently amended) A method of digital telemetry having improved data rate or robustness by canceling far-end cross-talk from a near-lying propagation mode, comprising:

inputting a first set of samples received on a first propagation mode;

inputting a second set of samples received on a second propagation mode;

determining a cross-talk component by convolving the second set of samples, convolving comprising multiplying each sample in the second set of samples by a coefficient;

determining an output by subtracting the cross-talk component from a first sample on the first propagation mode;

determining a slice residual between the output and an ideal point; and

adjusting the coefficients as a function of the slice residual ~~The method of Claim 18 wherein the coefficients are adjusted by applying the equation:~~

$$CXY_i = CXY_i + \text{AlphaFEXT} * (< CEX_i, CEX_i > / \text{REF_MAGN}^2) * < TY_{(n-i)}, TX_{\text{residual}} > \quad \text{where,}$$

CEX_i is the i th time domain equalizer coefficient for propagation mode X;

TY_j is the j th sample from the second receive circuitry of propagation mode Y;

TX_{Residual} is $TX_{\text{Corr}} - TX_{\text{IdealPoint}}$

where TX_{Corr} is the cross-talk corrected output from the cross-talk adjustment circuit and $TX_{\text{IdealPoint}}$ is an ideal constellation point for propagation mode X; and

AlphaFEXT is a constant between 1 and 0; and

$< >$ is the complex scalar product.

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20. (original): The method of Claim 19 wherein AlphFEXT is in the range 0.001 to 0.0001.